The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,516.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rate of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Three Months	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Six Months	25	Half-yearly	31
Nine Months	18	Quarterly	16
Twelve Months	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Three Months	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

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Four Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Each succeeding insertion ...	„ 0 2½ As.

A Second Class Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.	
CEYLON	G. S. Brooks	2111	450	29th	Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd	June Southampton.
GERLONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th	Southampton.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3663	600	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow,	2725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons and 530 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 20th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2777	424	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	485	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	
	Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUTTIALLA, 560 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, as above (with liberty to call at Goa) on SATURDAY, the 27th May at Noon. She will connect at Aden with the Company's regular Red Sea Steamer and will carry cargo for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez and other ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

STEAMER GALATEA, 2,001 TONS. BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH OR 27TH MAY.

THIS powerful and splendid Steamer has most comfortable accommodation for FIFTY FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Intending Passengers are specially invited to inspect the Saloon and Cabins, and to apply immediately to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents,
McQUILLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. BRANKSOMEHALL.

THE attention of intending Passengers to England is particularly called to this fine new Steamer which sails positively on the 27th instant for Liverpool.

W. & GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Neubrug, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,

28, Meadow Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,

BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

TO BE LET.

TWO large well furnished BUNGALOWS, situated at Malabar Hill, for six months certain. Immediate possession can be had.

FOR SALE.

A well matched pair of young BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, height 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,5.0.

A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate.

Sets of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are :—

Messrs. G. M. and E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,

E. A. and Co.'s PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office,

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 25TH MAY.
THE STAR COMPANY.

In consequence of the great success, the GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT will be repeated.

SENTIMENTAL SONGS. COMIC SONGS, SERIO-COMIC SONGS, DUETS,
SOLO DANCES, DOUBLE DANCES, TREBLE DANCES, CHARACTER DANCES
Farce, Negro Sketches, Comic Sketches,
WALK ROUND AND BREAKDOWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, both days inclusive.

W. E. GORDON,
Offg. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 24th May 1876.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HARIYA STATION.

HARIYA STATION, situated between Pardi and Bulsar, will be CLOSED after the passing of the Down Mixed Train on June 6th. Pass ngers will be booked to Hariya as usual up to and including the 6th, but no Goods will be received for that Station after the 1st June.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1876.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the MONSOON for Damage by Wet to Piece Goods, Twist or other Manufactured Goods that are NOT DAMMERED or PACK-D in WATER-ROOF COVERING. Undammered packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the sender.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th May 1876.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

GEORGE STANLEY BOSANQUET, Esq., Captain and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships employed on the Indian Division of the East India Station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS in writing for the SUPPLY OF FRESH MEAT, VEGETABLES and SOFT BREAD, as may be required by Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year from the 17th June next.

A form of Tender will be furnished on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Bombay.

Tenders addressed, Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, will be received up to the 4th of June.

The Senior Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and the one selected by him, will also be subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

By Command of the Senior Officer,
HENRY S. BASKERVILLE,
Assistant Paymaster.

Bombay, 25th May 1876.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on the 24th April 1876, were duly confirmed in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th May instant :—

"That the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866."

"That Messrs. Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, Framjee Hormusjee Suntook, Perozshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, John Frederick Hutchinson, and Dinshaw Dossabhoy Mehta, be appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs 300 (three hundred) for each."

"That every power which might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay."

"That the Liquidators or Liquidator be and they and he are and is hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866, and to be called the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees 12 Lacs divided into 2,750 shares of Rupees 1,000 each all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets and effects of the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company (inclusive of all sums which at the date of the said sale shall be to the credit of the several reserve funds accounts contained in the books of the Company) and to receive as the consideration for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid, the certificates for 2,750 shares of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up, to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company in proportion to the shares held by them in the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company. That such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, for all agreements, contracts, and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the liabilities and liabilities, of the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company.

And that at the last mentioned Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution was adopted :—

"That the Liquidators do have all the powers given to Liquidators by Sections 173 and 174 of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866."

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETNA,
Chairman of the Meeting.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for April 1876	2 4
History of Indian and Eastern Architecture; by J. Fergusson	26 4
Clouds in the East; by Valentine Baker	11 4
Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay; by Geo. O. Trevelyan, 2 vols	22 8
Macaulay to Macvicar; by John Anderson	13 4
The Science and Practice of Midwifery; by W. S. Playfair, 2 vols	17 8
Law Dictionary; by H. N. Mozley and G. C. Whiteley	12 8
Lithotomy and Extraction of Stone; by P. Harris, M.D.	6 12
Notes of an Indian Journey; by M. E. Grant Duff	6 12
Narratives of the Mission of Geo. Bogle to Tibet, and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa; by C. R. Markham, C. B	13 4
Diseases of Modern Life; by D. Richardson	8 0
Language and its study; by Wm. D. Whitney	8 4
Through and Through the Tropics; by F. Vincent	6 12
Our Indian Empire; by Rev. n. Norwood	4 12
Lumbaris, Medical and Surgical; by L. Holden	2 4
British Opium Policy; by F. S. Turner	3 12
One against the World; by John Saunders	3 12
White Ladies; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 12
The Best of Husbands; by James Payn	3 12
Walter's Word; by James Payn	3 12
Electricity in Medicine and Surgery; by Dr. Poore	5 8
Recent Advances in Physical Science; by P. G. Tait	5 12
Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion; by Sydney Dobell	4 12
England to India by Rail; by S. McBean	2 8
Hindu Thought; by Wm. A. Leonard	3 12
The Hunting of the Snarks; by L. Carroll	2 4
The Fall in the Price of Silver; by E. Seyd	1 12

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAIR ON THE ESPLANADE, on FRIDAY. Pastry, Biscuits, and Iced Drinks, at PEARSE'S Stall, near POST OFFICE.

BAPTY'S FLOUR, unadulterated with inferior flour, is sold in the CRAWFORD MARKETS only at PEARSE'S STALL, in Bags bearing his name.

FOR SALE, A HANDSOME PAIR of PONIES for Riding or Driving. Price moderate. "C. L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO by SCHIEDMAYER & SON, Stuttgart, only five months in use. Price Rs. 620. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this paper.

A GENTLEMAN disengaged for 3 or 4 months would undertake adjustment, winding up of accounts, or conduct English correspondence. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette*.

A GENTLEMAN residing at Mazagon wishes to meet with a MARRIED COUPLE to give him Board in exchange for Bungalow and use of Kit. Good servants in the house. Address "R.," *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address T., *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, Upper-storied apartments near the Baroda Railway Station, Eastern entrance. Rent Rs. 60. Apply on the Premises, Grant Road.

FOR SALE, an English-built Barouche, by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of Grey Horses, over 15 hands, and set of English Harness; also a Grey Brougham Horse. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and is a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 60 per annum.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1st and 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

Superb Articles Suitable for Presentation

IN CHOICE FANCY WOODS, BEST ORMOLU WORK, ALGERIAN ONYX, &c.,

AS

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, &c.

SOLD BY

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

Albums.

For Holding Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank Leaves for Views, Groups, &c. Best quality Boards, Morocco covered, lined with Moire Antique Silk; the side consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx stone with rich gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 80.

INKSTANDS (Ormolu Gold).

Beehive Pattern Inkstand. In the shape of a beehive, richly gilt, set with four onyx Bees ..... Rs. 32

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE.

This New Balance indicates the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or imitation Sandgold work. Height, inches; width, 4 inches. Cash... Rs. 16

THE ALEXANDROVNA ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTER.

In this pattern, on touching a spring, the Envelope Case lifts up from the stand and discloses compartments for Wafers, Stamps, &c., with Gilt-top Inkbottle and Ebony Pen-tray.

1. In French Morocco, with Gilt ornamentation ..... Rs. 22
2. In Turkey Morocco, with Gilt lines ..... „ 32

HANDSOME FOLDING FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet sizes, in rich solid Ormolu work thickly gilt.

For Two Oval Cartes-de-Visite, with pierced and engraved borders, and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic ..... Rs. 35

For Four Oval Cartes, with pierced and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic, in gilt corded sitting... „ 68

For Seven Oval Miniatures, Vase-shaped on Algerian Onyx stand, opening in the form of a fan ..... „ 65

THE CHAMBERLAIN JEWEL and WRITING CASE.

In this newly Registered Case a variety of uses are found within a small compass. Within a twelve inch Case will be found a fully supply of Stationery, compartments containing Cutlery, &c., a well lined Tray for Jewellery, three velvet-lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Penny and Memo. a Scribbling Diary, and a Blotting Book. In best quality Persian leather... Rs. 40

Tete-a-Tete Tea Service.

In Rich Porcelain. Rs. 80 per set.

Consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers. Forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

Hot Tiffin Dish or Hot Breakfast Tray

With Receptacle for Hot Water.

In super or Vitrified White Stone Ware. Length 18 inches, width 11 inches, height 7 inches. Price, Rs. 18. An elegant and most serviceable article; it promises to become a general favorite amongst all those who care to have their Tiffin or Breakfast served up in a compact manner and perfectly hot.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes Scent Bottles. Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Stands, Binoculars, Compendium Games, Sewing Machines, Ornamental Vases, &c.

Electro-plated Ware.

Of the Best Quality and Latest Design.

Army and Navy Cups.	Bread Baskets.	Claret Jugs.	Dram Flasks.
Beef-steak Dishes.	Bread Plattes.	Cocktail Shakers.	Dishes, "Carlton" Club Shape.
Breakfast Trays.	Bread Knives.	Corkscrews.	Dishes, "United Service."
Breakfast Cruets.	Bitter Pots.	Cream Ewers.	Drink ng Cups.
Beer Mugs.	Bitter Knives.	Cruet Frames.	Egg Stands.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.	Candlesticks, Chamber.	Crump Scoops.	Egg Boilers.
Biscuit Boxes.	Caver, Meat.	Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)	Egg Cup & Toast Stands.
Bottle Corks.	Carvers, Fish.	Cellars.	Dinner and Breakfast Frames.
	Chop or Steak Dishes.		

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

A. B. C.

LIST OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

are invited to inspect the above at

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

8, RAMPART ROW.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.			Rs. a.
AIR TIGHT CASES	For Uniform, &c.	from 28 0	GLOVES	Warm Berlin	2 0	HATS	Long Cloth	22 8
				do. Cloth	2 0		Best do.	28 0
BATHS	Travelling with Basket to form Trunk	from 35 0		Dogskin	2 8		Printed Cambric	22 8
				Felt Soft	7 8		Oxford Cloth	36 0
BAGS	Soiled Linen	from 4 12		Tweed	5 0		Silk and Wool Flannel	52 0
	Courier	from 8 8	HELMETS	Drab Felt	8 8			49 0
	Hide Hand	from 12 8		White Regulation	14 8		Sleeping	each 10 0
	Gladstone	from 30 0		Ladies Riding	11 8		Deck	10 0
BANIANS	Gauze Merino	six 14 0		Pith	6 8		Blue Serge	27 0
	Warm do.	each 5 8	JEWELLERY	Gold Front & Studs	set 12 0	SUITS	Travelling	25 0
BELTS	Waist	2 8		Gold Collar	set 8 0		Overland	25 0
BRACES	Mowey	4 8		Lund'n Patent	set 4 0		Warm Flannel	35 0
	Various	from 2 0		Pearl	set 1 0		Overcoats	45 0
	Cloth	each 2 0		Gold Scarf	each 12 8		Inverness Capes	35 0
	Hat	each 1 8	KNIVES	Pocket	2 8	SHEETS	Twilled Long Cloth	9 8
	Nail	0 14	KNICKERBOCKERS		p.pr. 4 12		Gent's for Pin	1 8
	Tooth	0 10	MATTRASSES			SCARFS	Silks Knot	1 12
BRUSHES	Hair Military in Solid Leather Case	10 8		Cork	19 8		Winsors to Tie	1 12
			MUFFLERS		2 0	SHOEHORNS		0 14
	Shaving	2 8	MITTS	Berlin	2 0	SCISSORS NAIL		1 8
BEDSTEADS	Folding Camp	35 0		Best Scotch	25 0	SOAPS	Marine	box 1 4
BLANKETS	Fine White	p.pr. 6 0	MAUD		3 8		Transparent	„ 1 4
	Scarlet	p.pr. 35 0	MIRRORS	Travelling	3 0		Carbolic	1 3
COLLARS	Gent's Linen	doz. 6 0	NAPKINS	Best Damask	doz. 10 8		United Service	1 0
	Linen Faced	0 14	PERFUMES	Eau de Cologne	1 0	SPONGES	Fine Bath	3 8
CUFFS	Gent's Linen	p.pr. 1 0		Lavender Water	2 0		Bags for ditto	1 12
CARDIGAN	Jackets	from 9 8		Various Extructs from the Best Makers	1 12	TOWELS	Turkish Bath	six 10 8
CAMBRIC	Handkerchiefs	5 0					Honey Comb	„ 5 0
	Travelling	3 8		Lime Juice & Glycerine	0 10	SOCKS	Gent's Cotton	doz. 9 8
CAPS	Balmoral	5 0					do. Merino	15 8
	Glengarry	5 0		Rimmel's		SHOES	Gent's Canvas	6 8
	Seal Turban	4 8	PURSES		3 0	SLIPPERS	Morocco	4 8
CHAIRS	Travelling	9 8			2 0	TRUNKS	Overland	22 0
CUSHIONS	Leather	6 8	PILLOWS		7 8		For Rail	12 8
COMBS	Toilet	1 0			7 8		Solid Leather	50 0
	Pocket in case	0 12			7 8	UMBRELLAS	Gent's Alpaca	6 8
DRESSING GOWNS		from 0 0	PYJAMAS	Cambric	six 16 8		D. Silk	11 8
DRAWERS	Gentl's Cotton	six	RAZORS		3 8		Ladies' Silk	9 8
	do. Merino	six					Do. Sun	7 8
	Bathing	each 2 0				WATER-PROOF	Coats	11 8
							Sheeting 7in.	p.yd. 6 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
Shirtmakers and Outfitters,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome carved blackwood and ebonywood household furniture, superior gilt console tables and teapoys with marble tops, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, splendid 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging and standard lustres, table and wall lamps, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, a rosewood grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, hand organ, Ormulu clocks, flower vases, pictures, best plated glass and porcelain wares, jewellery, &c., at Nos. 4 and 5, Meadow Street, Fort, above Mr. J. Neuberg's.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th, and TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th days of May, sale commencing at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor of Nos. 4 and 5 Meadow Street, Fort, the very valuable and costly household furniture, &c., of a gentleman, the same comprises cutglass ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best electroplated vegetable dishes, hotwater curry dishes, icepitcher, tea and coffee service, tea pot, eggboulier, cruetstand, dish covers, waiters, table candlesticks, cutlery, and richly carved blackwood, ebonywood and gilt furniture, comprising a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 20 persons, richly carved drawing room and pier tables with marble tops, superior gilt console tables with marble tops and pier glass attached, gilt teapoys with marble tops, conversation and sofa couches, elegantly carved ebonywood, china made teapoys with marble tops, ottoman, drawing room, dining room, easy arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, side board, teapoys, side and sofa tables, 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2, and 3, light hanging argand lustres, table and wall lamps, candelabras, real china and porcelain flower and sugar jars, cruetstand, book shelf, richly gilt and painted flower vases, ormulu clocks, with mechanical tops, pianofortes balls, flowerstands with artificial flower and singing birds large size pier glasses in gilt frames, bronze and parian figures, musical boxes, guitars, a rosewood grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, hand organs, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, a handsome bronzed toilet stand with marble top, figures and mirrors attached, ebonywood cardsocket, engravings, camera with lense by Knight and Son, carved blackwood four posts bedstead, camp cot, clothes press, cheval glass, table ornaments, gold guard chains, gold and silver pencil cases, brilliant and emerald rings, a hunting watch, Geneva watches, China earthen tub, china garden seats and stands, copper utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BATTENS, BOARDS, SCANTLINGS AND LOGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana, at the Kasar Basin, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers :—

Nursoo Dhurmjee.
Bhasker Bhawjee.
Abdool Kasan Dada.
Abba Hubib.
Abba Hassum.
Mahomed Ally.

A quantity of superior teak battens, boards, scantlings and logs. In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers

HANDSOME PORCELAIN FLOWER POTS WITH ORNAMENTAL EBONY-WOOD AND BRASS STANDS.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of very handsome drawing room porcelain flower pots with ornamental ebonywood and brass stands.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers,

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, &c., at No 79, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 79, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter and catalogues will be printed.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany and carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany semigrand pian

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH MAY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was again most depressed in tone, the day's sales only reaching 6,000 bales. On the spot, quotations show a decline of ¼d. in Fair Omra and G. F. Ginned Broach and 1/16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands. For arrivals, the demand is reported by private telegrams as almost at a standstill, but Reuter quotes F. G. F. Dhollera with the G. F. clause May-June shipment Cape at 4¾d. and Good with the F. G. F. clause at 4¾d. per lb., at which presumably actual business has been done. These rates can just be covered here without commission and it is evident therefore that there are still believers in lower rates.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands ¼, futures ⅛ cent. per lb. lower. The receipts to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts.....	2,000	3,000	3,000
Four days' do.	8,000	9,000	12,000

In Manchester yesterday Piece Goods were again very dull, but quotations were nominally unaltered. Coffee in London was firm, Mid. Plantation Ceylon having recovered the previous day's decline of 1s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unchanged.

French Rentes yesterday were unchanged at 105¼. Reuter, we observe, has taken to quoting Consols and French Rentes on alternate days, just at the juncture when owing to the unsettled state of political matters on the Continent, both quotations daily would be of special interest. A further payment of £123,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, making £355,000 paid in since last week's return. We are not likely perhaps to see any reduction from the minimum of 2 per cent, but present appearances look like that figure being maintained, at least for some time to come.

The public telegrams received this morning quote Bar Silver in London at 52¾d. per oz., being a decline of ¼d. per oz. The worst that can be said, therefore, as regards the report of 52d. per oz., which we noticed two days ago, is that it was premature. That 52d. and eventually 50d. per oz. will be reached no one now seems to entertain the slightest doubt.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, being still influenced by the downward tendency of Silver, has again been weak with a further drop of 1/16d. per rupee. Sellers continue quite out of the market and it seems evident now that a very large proportion of the exports going forward have already been financed for. If such is the case nothing but a decided change in the value of Silver could tend to support rates with the monsoon only a few days distant. We now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight .....1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight .. 1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts still stand at 1-16 premium and 60 days sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still weak and prices are quite ¼ per cent lower. We quote:—Fours at Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 101¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼.

THE SHARE MARKET continues strong with a large business doing. Bank of Bombays are a further half per cent. higher, the closing price being 47½ per cent. premium. Colaba Land shares are firm at an advance of Rs. 30 per share. Spinning and Weaving scrip is still the chief object of speculation and we quote a further improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per candy all round.

COTTON has been further depressed by the tenor of the Home telegrams and sellers have shown a disposition to accept a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. This coupled with the decline in Exchange has induced buyers to operate pretty freely and considerable transactions are reported in Good Fair and Fully Good Fair Dhollera kinds on this basis. Dealers are also beginning forward operations and this has not been without effect on prices as there is evidently no desire to store anything for which the full market value can be obtained. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 7,586 bales, making a total of 26,376 bales for five days and the arrivals to-day have again been large especially of Dhollera descriptions.

FREIGHTS by steamer are very dull and £1-17-6 has been offered by consignees to-day without finding many takers. By sail a somewhat firmer feeling has been apparent and we now quote £1-17-6 to £2, the latter rate however being nominal, no engagements having been made at the figure.

PIECE GOODS are in fair demand in the bazaar still, and considerable clearances of standard makes are reported from day to day. Prices have not moved upwards and so long as this is the case, importers, with the heavy loss in exchange to face, have no inducement to sell.

COALS are active and for delivery before the end of the monsoon prices are steadily advancing, but adverse exchange prevents cargoes from being offered and this will probably be the case until the regular reopening of the season after the monsoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE s.s. NILE, 676 tons, Captain T. Potts, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 20,274 cwts. linseed and 10,950 cwts. rapeseed.

THE s.s. NAGOTAMA, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Bhownuggur (May 22nd), with a cargo of cotton.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. PESHAWAR, 3,784 tons, Captain A. White, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Southampton via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails, and general cargo.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 252 tons, Captain T. Ranchhaupt, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Zanzibar (April 29th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Chisolm, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Thatiabhoy Topun.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Peshawar (s)	White	Southampton, Apr 27.
	Africa	Ranchhaupt .	Zanzibar, Apr 29.
	Nagotama	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Marathon.....	Jones	Dunkirk.
	Nile (s)	Potts	Dunkirk.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Commilla, to London and Zanzibar, &c. Steamer Nagolana, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

May.	ARRIVALS.		
19	Kurrachee (s).....	James	Akyab, May 17.
20	The Kin Byan (s)...	Yeon Brown	Rangoon, May 15.
	Asia (s)	Lang.....	Bombay, Apr 29.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
19	Reliance (s).....	.....	.....
	Hindostan (s).....	.....	.....
	Argyll (s)	.....	.....
	Dacca (s)	.....	.....
	Mercier	.....	.....
20	Parsee (s).....	.....	.....
	Mirzapore.....	.....	.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April14 Teazer, H M S, Woodhouse, from Berbera.
23 Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.
May. 7 Waterloo Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
7 Negallah E, ss, Vasphie, from Zella.
7 Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, from Plymouth.
9 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
10 Ceylon, ss, Oarman, from Suez.
10 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Suez.
10 Godaverty, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
10 Tuscany, ss, Harbord, from Bombay.
10 Mayenne F T, ss, Aligot, from Toulon.
13 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
13 Fan Kwang, ss, fillet from Liverpool.
14 Canara, ss, Saunders, from London.
14 Zealot, ss, Best, from Kurrachee.
14 Java, ss, Cotton, from Kurrachee.
14 Groper, ss, Robertson, from Glasgow.
15 Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, from Suez.
15 Mathew Cay, ss, Taylor, from Mangalore.
15 Deccan, ss, Caby, from Bombay.
16 Irrawady, ss, Gauvain, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

10 Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, to Zanzibar.
10 Ceylon, ss, Oarman, to Bombay.
10 Nizam, s, Barlow, to Calcutta.
10 Tuscany, ss, Harbord, to Liverpool.
12 Negallah E, ss, Vasphie, to Berbera.
13 Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
13 Mayenne F T, ss, Aligot, to China.
14 Teazer H M S, Woodehouse, to Perim.
14 Fan Kwang ss Tillet, to China.
14 Zealot, ss, Best, to Liverpool.
15 Mathew Cay ss, Taylor to London.
16 Deccan, s, Caby, to Southampton.
16 Canara, ss, Saunders, to Kurrachee.
16 Java, ss, Cotton, to London.
16 Groper, ss, Robertson, to Queensland.
16 Highland Lassie, ss, Canham to Zanzibar.
17 Irrawaddy, ss, Gauvain, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.
Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Godaverty, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Europeans—97 bundles hoop iron, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Celia s—1 case plate glass, Bhicoo Sahba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Monzalah s—15 cases cognac and 84 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Gerosandel s—34 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Timor s—20 casks disinfecting powder, H P Scarce and Co.
Galatea s—10 casks blacking and 2 casks ink, John S Mimore and Co.
Marlborough—70 barrels whiting, Nuthoo Mooljee.
Cornwallis—5 cases playing cards, H Cleson and Co.
Ceylon s—50 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 30 casks iron wire, H Cleson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cinnamia s—3 casks paint of sorts, Bhicoo Sahba and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—185 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 63 cases brandy, Rogers and Co; 84 cases claret, 352 case brandy, 12 cases vermouth, 1 case capsules, and 2 cases dry fruits, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—141 cases brandy, Jewanjee Buttonjee's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassian—233 bags myrabollams, Cooka Doongersy; 375 bags myrabollams, Kalli brothers; 160 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Khersonese—550 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Ischaran—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Britannia—201 bales cotton, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy.

Ellen Bates—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 185 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur.

British Army—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Cape Comorin—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Stornoway—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 66 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee.

Sierra Morena—500 bales cotton, Pestl, Cassels and Co; 91 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Vixen s—100 bales hemp, Laljee Narranjee; 314 bundles ambabuldee, 124 bundles nuxvomica and 50 bundles myrabollams, Ruschordass Joolseedass; 21 bales cotton, Narranjee Shimjee; 25 bales hemp and 15 bales jute, Khatau Makhoorn.

Mary Stenhouse—500 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.

Celia s—3,200 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 200 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondersjee; 491 bales wool, Khatau Makhoorn.

Gurroway, ss, Baron, from Bombay.

Tuscany, ss, Harbord, from Bombay.

Mayenne F T, ss, Aligot, from Toulon.

Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.

Fan Kwang, ss, fillet from Liverpool.

Canara, ss, Saunders, from London.

Zealot, ss, Best, from Kurrachee.

Java, ss, Cotton, from Kurrachee.

Groper, ss, Robertson, from Glasgow.

Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, from Suez.

Mathew Cay, ss, Taylor, from Mangalore.

Deccan, ss, Caby, from Bombay.

Irrawady, ss, Gauvain, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

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Mathew Cay ss, Taylor to London.

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Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·823
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·9
Minimum do. do	81·5
General Direction of wind .....NW, W, WSW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	241

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Maude, Col, Bombay A G, from leave, from England.
Caldecott, Capt, Bombay Ordnance Dept, from leave, from England.
Kyle, Capt, Bombay 62nd Regt, to join, from England.
Seton, Capt, Bombay R E, on duty, from Aden.

MAY 24.

Wadehouse, Capt, Bombay 62nd Regt, from sick leave, from Mahableshwur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S O B Riddell, B A, of the Bl Civil Service, to be Secy to the Chief Comr of Assam.

Capt M C Doyle, Asst Comsr of the 1st grade in British Burma, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 4th grade, with effect from the 16th ultimo, during the absence on furlough of Mr S F Hamilton, or until further orders.

Mr G D Burges, C S, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade and Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st grade, vice Capt Doyle.

Lt B A N Parrott, Asst Comr of the 4th grade and Offg Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Mr Burgess.

Mr F S Copleston, C S, Asst Comr of the 4th grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, vice Lt Parrott.

Mr S O B Riddell, B A, assumed charge of the office of Secy to the Chief Comr of Assam on the forenoon of the 18th inst.

Surgn W E B Moynan, M D, to be in medical charge of the Pets attached to all the Govt Offices coming up to Simla with the Govt of India.

Dr Moynan joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 22th instno.

The services of Surgn W E B Moynan, MD, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from the 3 d inst.

Surgn B Gupta, M D, to be in medical charge of the Estbts attached to all the Govt Offices coming up to Simla with the Govt of India, vice Surgn W E Moynan, M D.

Dr Gupta joined his appointment on the 11th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col A D Clay, Wing Officer, 3rd Mad Lt Infy, to officiate as Comdt of the Resident's Escort, Hyderabad, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Maj Campbell.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt Thomas Dawes, Bl S C, Adjt, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regt of N I, is granted furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on privat affairs:—

Maj Richard Worsley, of the late 15th Regt of N I, For sixteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1864.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Peter Robert Bairstscher, of the 16th Lancers, 2nd Squadn Sub n, 16th Bl Lancers, 19th Feb 1875.

With reference to the notifie tion issued by the Govt of Bl, dated the 18th April 1876, the services of Surg A S Reid, M B, of the Medl Dept, late Offg Civil, Cooch Behar, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Lt Francis Bowden, of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for twelve months to proceed to England with effect from the 1st June 1876.

H M has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in H M's Indian Mily Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department—Surgn Patrick Alexander Wells, date of arrival at Fort William, 29th April 1876.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Surgn-Maj C Palmer, M D, of the Med Dept, Presidency and Marine Surgn, date of arrival at Fort William, 31st May 1876.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) S Sealy, of the B S C, date of arrival at Bombay, 1st May 1876.

The services of Surgn A Barclay, M B, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the date he was attached to the 1st Regt, Central India Horse.

The services of Surgn J Moran, of the Medl Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col Bt Col] Mangles James Brander, of the B S C, Asst Comy Genl, 1st class, for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgeon Maj H Cookson, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge 25th (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Maj James Miller, of the B S C, 2nd in Command, Malwah Bheel Corps, for twenty months. One year and ten days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2 of the Regulation of 1868.

The services of 2nd class Asst Apothecary H B Blaker, of the Subordinate Med Dept, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The leave to Europe on private affairs granted to Lt Edwin Weatherdon, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, in G G O No 182 of 1875, is extended to the 15th Oct 1876 on the same account.

Surgn-Maj R E Pearse, of the Mad Medl Dept, Zillah Surgn, Salem, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Medl Accounts, Madras, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgn-Maj J Murray, M D, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lt Edmund Palmer, of the 1st Bat 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 41st (The Gwalior Regtt of N I 4th March 1875.

G G O No 523 of 1876, placing the services of Surgn D P Palmer M D, of the Medl Dept, officiating in medical charge, 18th Bl Cavy, at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces, is cancelled.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl of India has been pleased to appoint Lt H R Rose, 34th Foot, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on H E's Personal Staff.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Cavalry—Maj W J Bell, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on furlough to Euro e of Col G R Westmacott, or until further orders; and Capt H S Stewart, Adjt, 3rd Cavy, and Offg 2nd in Comd, 4th Cavy, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Maj Bell.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following exchange of appointments:—

2nd Cavalry—Lt F R B Knox, Squadn Subn, 3rd Cavy, to be Squadn Subn, vice Lt C E Gubbins, who exchanges into the 3rd Cavy.

3rd Cavalry—Lt C E Gubbins, Squad Subn, 2nd Cavy to be Squad Subn vice Lt F R B Knox.

The appointments in the 1st Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, notified in G G O No 1937 of the 14th Oct 187 , are to have effect from the 13th Aug 1875. That part of G G O No 20 of that date notifying appointments in that Corps, is cancelled.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to approve of the following appointment made by the Hon the Lt Govr of Bengal:—

Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt M Lloyd, to officiate as Paymaster and Comdt, during the absence on leave to Europe of Maj F Collinridge, or until further orders.

Lt F N Chalmers, of the B S C, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class, has been allowed leave of absence to visit Bombay with effect from the 16th April 1876, preparatory to his resigning the service.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Granting Surgn-Maj G D Riddell, in medical charge, 1st Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, an extension of fifteen days to the leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted him in G G O No 124 of 1876.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Infantry—Capt A Vaughan Wing Officer, and Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj F J Keen, and pending the return from furlough of Capt T Higginson, or until further orders.

Capt H Howell, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, vice Capt Vaughan.

Capt L R H D Campbell, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Howell.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Poynts, 3rd Officer and Actg 2nd Officer of the Indian Govt Ship Cauvery, is permitted to resign his appointment on that vessel at his own request.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt C H Bagot, R E, Supt of Instruction, Sappers and Miners, passed the Depl standard examination in the Native languages on the 15th April 1876.

Mr M Bayne, Supdg Engr 2nd grade, on the Estbs under the Director of State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Ch of the Indu Valley State Railway with the temporary rank of Chief Engr 3rd class, the appointment has effect from 19th April 1876.

With reference to Home Dept Notification No 277, dated 11th May 1876, Dr R M Maikiejohn is appointed to the medical charge of the Rajpootana and Sindia State Railways.

Dr Maikiejohn assumed charge of his appointment on the 27th April 1876.

Lt R S F Haynes, R E, Asst Engr 1st grade, on the Estbt under the Director of State Railways, is appointed to act as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Simla, during the absence of Maj LeMesurier, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Consequent on the return of Col W H Greathed, C B, R E, Chief Engr 1st class, from privilege leave on the 3rd May 1876, the following officer will revert to his substantive rank, viz:—

Col F T Haig, R E, to Chief Engr II Class.

Mr D Byrne, Accountant 4th grade, on probation, Northern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 16th May 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Station Staff—Dalhi—Capt F W MacMullen, attached to the 18th Bl Cavy, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Halliday, dated 13th May 1876.

Lieut Kirk is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Batn 16th Regt—Capt W J Shanly to be Maj from the 13th July 1875.

1st Batn 21st Fusiliers—Capt T E Stuart to be Maj from the 1st April 1876.

34th Regt—Capt H R Treeve to rank as Capt from the 27th August 1869.

Medl Dept, British Service—Surgn Maj T T Gardiner to rank as Surgn Maj from the 7th May 1870.

With reference to G G O No 485, dated the 3rd May 1876, Maj A Fearon, Deputy Judge Advocate, is posted to the Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor circle.

Lieut-Col Dodsworth, B Batty A Brde R H A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meerut for duty with B Batty of that Brde. To travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 1st May 1876:—

Capt G A Wilson, 31st Foot; Paymaster C H Hirnett, 31st Foot; Surgt B O'Keagh, 31st Foot; Corporal M Slattery, 31st Foot; Drummer T Segger, 31st Foot; Surgn E M D Fitzherald, M D, Army Medl Dept.

Addendum.—To G O C C of the 13th Jan 1876, page 17, confirming the appointments of Maj R O Bayly, 8th Bl Cavy, to the medical charge of the 20th N I add, in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 8th May 1876, directing Surgn J Moran, attached to the 31st Punjab N I, at Cawnpore, to proceed to Allahabad and do duty with the detachment 18th Bl Cavy.

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 10th May 1876, directing Surgn F O'Connor to relieve Surgn Maj E McKellar, M D, of the medical charge of the 15th N I.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 10th May 1876, appointing Surgn W A Cathcwood, 83rd Foot, to the medl al charge of the Mily Prison, Fortress, Gwalior, vice Surgn H A Fogerty, M D, 54th Foot.

Indian Order of the 13th May 1876, directing Surgn Maj T G Skardon, 9th N I, to take medical charge of the 7th Bl Cavy, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn Maj T Rieger, M D, with effect from the 22nd March 1876, inclusive.

70th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 9th May 1876, directing Hospital Apprentice C Bailey to officiate as Asst Apothecary with the head quarters, 70th Foot, proceeding to Chorasi, with effect from the 13th April 1876.

2nd Queen's Own Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 5th May 1876, appointing Lt J F D Fordyce, 2nd Squadn Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt R F C A Tytler, 2nd Squadn Subn and Offg Adjt, proceeded on general leave.

2nd (Queen's Own) N I—Regtl Order, dated the 25th March 1876, appointing Capt A Hayden, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2 th idem, consequent on Lt Col T N Baker, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, having been on the sick list beyond thirty days.

33rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Feb 1876, appointing Capt H Peters n, attached, to officiate as Qr-Mr, vice Lt V G L Eyre, proceeded on general leave.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st May 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from that date, vice Lt-Col J W Rice, on 2nd in Comd, absent on furlough.

Lt-Col N Barton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt J N Steel, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars—Paymaster J A Dyer, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

15th Hussars—Captain H Langtry, to Madableshwar, from the 25th March to the 25th Sept, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 29th February 1876, p 80.)

2-19th Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) E Marcon, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

(This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 8th April 1876, p 166.)

43rd Foot—Lt F H Bourne, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Maj F Brownlow, to remain in England, from the 1st July to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 22nd Feb 1875, p 71.

92nd Foot—Lt J S M Hamilton, to Cashmere, from the 13th June to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

108th Footh—Maj (Local Lt Col) H C Macdonald, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Capt T Dawes, (Wing Officer 17th N I,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Capt M P Moriarty, (attached to the 5th N I,) to Bombay for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Capt J Cook, (Adjt 14th N I,) from the 9th to the 18th April, in extension of the preparatory leave granted him in G O C C of the 23rd Feb last, p 69

Lt A T Barron, (2nd Wing Subn 29th N I,) to Mussoorie and adjacent hills, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lt Col B Worsley (Wing Officer 36th N I,) to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Depy Surgn Genl W G Trousdell, M D (Lahore Circle,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NUGENT—May 2nd, at 14, Rutland Square, Dublin, the wife of John Nugent, Esq, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

DURU—May 18th, at his residence Rue de Paris, Chandernagore, E. Duru, Esq., Commissaire de Police, aged 69 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badhams and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

YESTERDAY the first public recognition of the new title of the Queen that has taken place in India was made by the Bombay Corporation. The meeting was attended by a large number of natives, chiefly Parsees, and half-a-dozen Europeans. When Mr. Disraeli stated, as an argument in favour of the extremely injudicious measure which has now been carried into effect on the back of a compact Conservative majority, that the natives of India were anxious that Her Majesty should call herself "Empress" instead of "Queen," everybody in India wondered who he meant, and some irreverent persons went the length of suspecting that his "people of India" were composed of a Hindoo tom-tom player picked up at a street crossing, an ayah in the service of a retired Anglo-Indian officer, a young Hindoo studying law somewhere, a Parsee apprentice in a cotton mill, and a Mahomedan Borah passing himself off upon the British public as a direct descendant of the Great Mogul. It is quite possible, however, that by that magic power of divination which is given to genius, the Prime Minister felt that the title would be supported, if not by the Hindoos and Mahomedans of Bombay, at least by the Parsees, who have always had a superior character for loyalty—and who have always said so lest anybody should by any possibility be mistaken on the point. The result of events has justified his gifted intuition, and yesterday the Bombay Corporation set the Indian Empire a conspicuous example of loyalty. The speeches were not very brilliant—rather the contrary. They were filled with a laborious straining after effect. They contained unfortunate arguments drawn from all corners of the extensive Kingdom of Bosh. A great deal was said about loyalty, and about the tremendous effect for good which the new title will have on the people of India. It was proved to the satisfaction of the speakers that the Bombay Corporation had a number of pre-eminent claims for sending "Madam" the Empress a congratulatory address. Bombay, for instance, was said for the millionth time, to be the second city in the British Empire; it was hinted that it was the centre of the world, and had commercial advantages which ought to place it in the front rank of civilisation; and when all this sort of thing had been dragged in, and copiously peppered with expressions of devotion to the Crown, gratitude to Her Majesty for the inestimable boon she has conferred upon India, and allusions to the now strengthened links which bind England to this country, the poor "Aryan brother," who was sitting unhappily in a corner, fearing what his fate would be, was violently pushed into the centre for the admiration and instruction of the little group who were gathered together in the name of loyalty. Yet notwithstanding all these peculiarities of the meeting, the greatest respect should be paid to the feelings and intentions of its members. We are sure there was not one there who has not felt a burning sensation to congratulate the Queen in his own name ever since it was announced it was desirable she should assume a new title. It has been the dream of their life, the dearest wish of their heart, an aspiration with them above all matters of domestic, social, political, or even commercial moment, that she should call herself "Empress." We have now found vent. They can afford henceforth to confront all human dangers, and to die when their time comes with a sweet smile of contentment playing round their lips, and the words engraved on their hearts, "India is saved!" Nevertheless, despite the true feelings of a patriot and the [illegible] them tearing him round and round like a cork in a whirlwind. For therefore will be able to imagine the sense of relief experienced yesterday by the sixteen Parsees, the handful of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and the half dozen Europeans who assembled at the Corporation meeting to represent the citizens of Bombay, when they had at last agreed to express their gratitude to Her Majesty and to write all their names down upon the calfskin which will have the honour of bearing their expressions of devotion. Mr. Disraeli will now feel himself a proud and triumphant statesman. Had anybody taken him adequately to task for his assertion that the people of India were dying for Her Majesty to call herself their Empress, he might have been made to feel as uncomfortable as he made poor Mr. Lowe when he caught him tripping. He may even be feeling qualms of conscience now for the "reasons" he gave for the new title. But when he hears of the congratulations sent to Her Majesty by the loyal Corporation of Bombay his fears will be at an end; and he may even be so carried away by his gratitude as to bring forward a Bill in Parliament to provide for the decoration of each member of the Corporation with a silver medal at least as big as the one which the Prince of Wales hung round the neck of the Chairman of that estimable public body. Despite, however, the success of the Corporation meeting, as such, we think that the public of Bombay should now make arrangements to congratulate the Queen themselves if they feel any interest in her new title; for we still decline to think that yesterday's peculiarly constructed meeting can be considered representative of all Bombay, much less of the "people of India."

WE publish to-day the Resolution of the Government of India on the Bombay Mint, of which the outline was given in a telegram published in our issue of Monday last. The Suez Canal is made use of for a variety of purposes besides the passage of steam vessels, and in the present instance it serves as a scapegoat for the sin of the Government of India in its attempt to seize a valuable piece of patronage in the very heart of the city of Bombay. This is all that can be made of this Resolution notwithstanding the elaborate reasons given in the two first clauses for the proposed change. The Government of India has always claimed and often exercised its right to directly control the proceedings of the Bombay Mint whenever the administration of the finances, the distribution of the cash balances, or any other matter of importance rendered interference needful; and this direct action of the Supreme Government has always been taken independently of the Bombay Government. There is nothing, therefore, to be gained by the Government of India thus formally assuming a power which it has heretofore used without asking the leave of any one; and although the prevention of all misunderstanding on the matter is undoubtedly businesslike and prudent, the fact that nothing really new has been brought into existence should be noted. A blow has been struck at the Bombay Government which is needlessly severe, and, under existing circumstances, positively cruel. At the same time, the care which is taken to explain how the rank of the two Mint Masters is to be ascertained, and the statement with respect to the pay of their subordinates, which was published in a recent *Gazette of India*, show very clearly that patronage as well as power is an object to be gained. The Government of India has before tried in vain to obtain the same position that now "with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay" has been secured, but the vigour of former days seems to have departed from our local Government, and Sir P. Wodehouse concurs in what Sir Bartle Frere strenuously opposed. As far as the interests of the mercantile community are concerned this Resolution of the Government of India will remain without effect, for it can hardly cause them any damage, though it may turn out to be another invasion of the privileges of Bombay Civil Servants.

THE late Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Napier, seems to have fully recognised and done his best to make good the claims of the Ordnance Majors to the pay due to them from the date of their promotion. Petitions received by him were forwarded to the authorities in England, but seem to have since been lying pigeon-holed in the India Office. It is quite in accord

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 24TH MAY.

The Maharaja of Jeypore arrived this afternoon at six o'clock under a salute of 19 guns. He was met up his residence at Elysium. Colonel [illegible] and two of the Viceroy's aides met and escorted him from Boilesugunj to his residence.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A royal salute was fired to-day in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. The Simla volunteers in formal parade fired *feu de joie*. There is a general holiday at the Government offices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

6 to 4 against Petrarch.
6 to 1 „ Mineral Colt.
15 to 2 „ All Heart.
100 to 9 „ Forerunner.

THE EMEUTE AT SALONICA.

BOMBAY, 24TH MAY.

Further details, dated May 9, received by the mail regarding the murders at Salonica, state that the *emeute* began in consequence of a young Christian girl wishing to become Mahomedan; the originators of the disturbance fled to the adjacent mountains.

Three French, one English, two Italian, besides German and Austrian, war vessels have been ordered to proceed to the gulf of Salonica.

A Turkish frigate with a new Governor has also been sent from Constantinople to Salonica.

Saufet Pacha has been appointed Minister of Justice at Constantinople and Dejevdet Pacha has been appointed Governor of Syria.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 24TH MAY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's *s. s.* Travancore, with the outward mails of 12th instant, left here for Bombay at six o'clock this evening.

The same Company's *s. s.* Hydaspes left for Galle and Calcutta at two o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, 23RD MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull.
Surats very dull.
The London Cotton Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been very dull.
7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6-4¾.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7-4¾.
40's Mule Twist ..... 0-10¾.
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872.... 105¼
Bar Silver ..... 52¾.
The sum of £123,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24TH MAY, 7-25 A.M.

Mail steamer Khivz, from Calcutta, arrived.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

(The 18th May, 1876.)

THE following Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India* for general infomation:—

READ—

A despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 81 (Financial), dated 2nd March 1876.

RESOLUTION.—Since the abolition of the Madras Mint, the duty of providing the entire coinage of British India has been left to the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta, and the importance of the Bombay Mint relatively to that at Calcutta has been much increased by the opening of the Suez Canal.

2. The Mint at Bombay has hitherto been under the immediate supervision of the Government of Bombay, while the Calcutta Mint is under the Government of India. The management of the Mints is intimately connected with the administration of the finances, the distribution of the cash balances and the currency reserve, and the movement of the public funds generally. Occasions arise when it is important for the Government of India to be in a position to issue prompt orders to either Mint. It is also expedient that the two Mints should be brought into closer relations with each other, so as to profit to the utmost by each others experience: but this cannot be fully accomplished while they are under different administrations.

3. Moreover, whatever of local character the Bombay Mint may formerly have had, has long ago ceased; its functions are now imperial and affect the interests of all India. There does not, therefore, seem any advantage in the interposition of the local Government between the Master of the Bombay Mint and the Government of India, to compensate for the disadvantages involved in the delays and other inconveniences inseparable from such interposition.

4. Upon these considerations, and on the motion of the Government of India with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now sanctioned the administration of the Bombay Mint being brought under the direct management of the Government of India like the Mint at Calcutta, the Masters of the two Mints being placed on an equal footing.

5. The pay of the Master of the Mint at Calcutta has recently been Rs. 3,000, and that of the Master of the Mint at Bombay Rs. 2,000 a month. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the recommendation of the Government of India, that hereafter the senior of the two Masters shall receive the higher, and the junior the lower, pay, of whichever Mint he may have charge, it being understood that a Junior Master promoted to the pay of Senior Master may, at the option of the Governor General in Council, be transferred to Bombay or Calcutta, as the case may be.

6. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to declare that the Bombay Mint shall henceforth be under the direct administration of the Government of India. In making this declaration the Governor General in Council desires cordially to acknowledge the success with which the administration of the Mint at Bombay has been uniformly conducted by His Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE Kurrachee paper learns from a highly trustworthy source "that a telegram passed through that station Friday last to Bombay, intimating that Sind had been annexed to the Punjaub. The telegram had been despatched from England.

THE following advertisement appears in the latest number of the London *Guardian*:—

A WIDOW, a great invalid, wishes to PLACE TWO of her DAUGHTERS, aged twelve and thirteen, under the charge of a lady, who would, when necessary, administer the birch rod, as they are extremely troublesome. Terms liberal.

Vanity Fair announces that the accounts of the expenses connected with the Prince of Wales's visit to India show that the sum of £60,000 voted has not been exceeded. It will therefore not be necessary to ask for any further vote of money.

It is stated that Maharaj Kumar Partab Sing, brother of the Maharaja of Jodhpore, and brother-in-law of the Maharaja of Jeypore, and an excellent sportsman, intends going to England next year, at the invitation of the Prince of Wales. It was Partab who helped the Prince to kill his first tiger in India.

"ATLAS," of the *World*, thinks this too good to be true. He has heard, but only states *sous toutes reserves*, as the Paris papers say, that Capt. Burton is to go to Cabul as political agent, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, to look after the Afghans and the Russians. But as the great traveller would be completely the right man in the right place there, he is afraid the report cannot be true.

DURING the week ended the 13th of May, there were 244 deaths in Calcutta, being nine more than in the previous week. The death rate was 28·35 per 1,000 per annum. There were three deaths from small-pox, 50 from cholera, 20 from dysentery, and 81 from fevers. The deaths are thus classified:—10 Europeans, 17 East Indians, 3 Native Christians, 162 Hindus, 51 Mahomedans, and one of other classes.

WITH reference to G. G. O., dated 18th August 1875, it is notified under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, that for all purposes, except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the Staff Corps, an officer's service will be considered as commencing from the date of his first permanent commission, that is from the date of his commission as Lieutenant. From this commission the date of an officer's service for promotion in the Staff Corps, and furlough and pension will be reckoned.

REGARDING the plague in Baghdad, the following telegram from the Commissioner in Sind, dated the 18th May 1876, has been sent to the Political Department:—"Colonel Nixon telegraphs following:—Intimates Board of Health, Constantinople, has issued orders not to disinfect wool leaving Mesopotamia, but to note on Bills of Health not disinfected. Wool is sent for transhipment at Kurrachee and Bombay. Inform Secretary Government, Bombay, in order that precautions may be taken. Disease still rife."

LETTERS of April 8, received in England by the *Western Morning News*, report the serious illness of Dr. Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar. A great blow (it is added) has been inflicted on the slave trade by the capture of three more slave dhows, and by three Arab crews having been taken to Portuguese territory and there sentenced to five years' imprisonment, instead of the almost nominal punishment they would have been awarded at Zanzibar. The Sultan, it is stated, "had received in State, and made his wife, in contradistinction from the sixty inmates of his harem, the divorced wife of his brother, the Prince of Muscat."

MR. FAWCETT, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to consider the Indian budget, will move the following resolution:—"This House views with apprehension the constant additions which are made to the debt of India, and is of opinion that, considering the serious loss that has been caused, and may continue to be caused to India, by the depreciation in the value of silver, no new public works should be undertaken which would necessitate the raising of fresh loans; and that in order to place the finances of India on a more satisfactory basis, the distinction which is now made between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure should be discontinued."

A CERTAIN Native Prince who is not a whit better than other Native Princes in intellect and morality, but a shade less amiable, has been dried up by all manner of people, officials generally, for "his military genius, and the drilling and disciplining of his army." And it is recommended that other Native Princes should be advised to go and do likewise. We should very much like to know, asks the *Indian Mirror*, of what earthly use is the army of a Native Prince except as a costly, and somewhat dangerous toy, for which his hard pressed people have to pay. Is it held that in case of a real disaster to the country, these bejewelled, indolent, sensual Maharajas could undertake a day's hard work, or suffer a day's privations in the actual field of battle?

THE Americans will soon follow the example of their savage predecessors on American soil and turn human skulls into drinking cups. We are now told that a Mr. Mahrenholz, an American, has devised a plan for utilising the remains of his deceased fellow-creatures by converting their skins into leather. He has lately tanned the hide of a respectable working-man who lost his life by a lamentable accident, and the value of whose skin was an immense boon to his disconsolate widow and children. A pair of boots manufactured from the skin of this ill-fated labourer have been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, where they excite much interest and attention. It is proposed by the inventor to exhibit the boots at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The leather is remarkable for its softness and pliancy, and takes a good polish, but its wearing qualities have yet to be proved. The general impression appears to be that it is hardly adapted for rough work, such as that of sportsmen or pedestrian tourists, but for evening wear at the theatre or in the ball-room it will be found far more comfortable than boots and shoes made of ordinary leather. Some little prejudice, it is expected, will have to be overcome before the new leather is taken into general use.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 18th May 1876, that in Madras the rain has been slight and none has fallen in Kurnool and Malabar: in the latter district the want of rain is retarding agricultural operations. From Bombay the only rainfall reported is a shower at Kaira and slight rain in Satara and Sind: in the latter province the river is at present lower than at this time last year, rain is wanted for sowing in the Southern Mahratta Country. In Berar and the Central Provinces there has been no rain; preparations for the *kharif* are progressing. There has been no rain in Central India; in Rajpootana showers are reported from Jeypore and Bhurtpore. In Bengal the weather has been stormy and rainy in the North, Central and Eastern districts: in the southern districts of the Delta and in Chota Nagpore and Orissa the fall has been insufficient: in the Bhágalpur and Patna divisions the rain has been very partial and scanty, and in some districts none has fallen. Ploughing and sowing are going on where the rainfall has permitted. No rain has fallen in Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces rain is reported from Agra, Meerut, Bareilly and Almora. In the Punjab there have been showers throughout the province except in Peshawar and Rawal Pindi. Good rain has fallen in Assam. In Mysore there has been an abundant fall, and prospects are now good. None has fallen in British Burma.

THE *Englishman* makes the following remarks:—"The suspicion of the English public with regard to the late Bengal scarcity is disclosing itself in various quaint methods. Panoramic showmen, in exhibiting the Prince's progress through India, have their little jokes at the round stomachs of Sir Richard Temple's famine-stricken peasantry. On the evening when last mail (April 28) left, a motion was being discussed on the subject in the House of Commons, and had already formed a theme of much pleasant banter at the India Office and at the Clubs. A private correspondent informs us that the general feeling was that, however seriously the mistakes and exaggerations of 1874 might tell against the character of the administrators concerned, it was too late to allow them to become a theme for public reprehension. The telegraph promptly acquainted us with the result of the motion. Another evidence of the interest awakened in England reaches us in the shape of a University Essay. The subject assigned for the Le Bas Prize at Cambridge last year, was "Famines in India: their causes and possible prevention." The fortunate competitor was Mr. Lukyn Williams, B.A. The essay is now issued as a book of the season, by H. S. King and Co., and it will repay perusal by those who wish for a succinct resume of the leading reports and works that have been published on the subject."

THE Chinese question in California threatens soon to come to a crisis. The Chinese quarter at Antioch has been deliberately burned. The Whites displayed great determination and self-control. The attack was not the result of any sudden impulse; on the contrary, it was carefully planned, due notice was given to the Chinese inhabitants, and, though some of them remained in their houses until the fire was kindled, no personal violence was offered to them. The *Pall Mall Budget* remarks that the demeanour of the assailants seems to have been that of men who were vindicating an important social principle at some inconvenience to themselves. Men who act in this way are not likely to be turned from their purpose by official proclamations or newspaper articles. On the other hand, it is impossible that the Government of the United States should continue to allow Chinese immigration, and yet provide no effectual protection for Chinese immigrants. The discredit of these violent proceedings must in the end fall on the President and on Congress, and they can only be checked by the exclusion of Chinese labour from the country or by the maintenance of a Federal force in California strong enough to overawe White opposition. The former plan involves serious economical consequences, for Chinese labour is the cheapest in the world. The latter plan involves serious political consequences, for the Pacific States are rapidly growing in wealth and influence, and upon this point popular sentiment throughout the Union would probably be on their side.

THE City Editor of the *Times* publishes *in extenso* and notices, in the extract below, the remarks we made on the 10th of April last as to the policy of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of Council Drafts:—

The remarks contained in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th ult., complaining of the proceedings of the India Council with regard to the issue of their draughts, fairly express the opinions generally held on the subject in banking and mercantile circles here. Full allowance must, of course, be made for the position of the Government, which has to face unprecedented difficulties arising out of the depreciation in silver and the great falling off in the value of Indian exports; but the efforts which they have hitherto made to temporize with these difficulties, so as to avoid immediate loss, are not considered calculated in the long run to benefit either themselves or the mercantile community. It may suit the Council to go on issuing their fortnightly advertisements inviting tenders for 50 or more lacs of rupees, and to reserve to themselves the option of allotting their bills or not, without declaring a *minimum*, but it is obvious that such a course must be attended with the greatest inconvenience to bankers and merchants, who are deterred from entering into operations by the fear that at any moment their calculations may be entirely upset by a sudden change of policy on the part of the Government. It is well known that the withholding of the Government bills on several recent occasions has enabled the German Government to dispose of large amounts of silver in this market within the last few weeks at prices which are equivalent to selling the rupee at a ratio below the minimum which the Council appear to have fixed. Since the beginning of the year the total shipments of silver to the East from Southampton amount £1,570,000, and it is believed that if Council bills and telegraphic transfers had been available at market rates the greater portion of this sum would have gone into the Indian Exchequer. It is hoped, now that the Government have placed their new Loan, and thus strengthened their financial position, that they will declare what course they intend to pursue with regard to their future drawings, and thereby remove the feeling of uncertainty which at present overhangs the Eastern markets. Until this is done a large portion of our legitimate trade with India and China will continue to be paralyzed, while a wide door is kept open for speculative operations.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* publishes the following piece of information which will doubtless surprize captains of ships here as much as it seems to have done at home:—"Considerable excitement has been caused among shipowners and shipmasters by a sentence passed a few days ago by Mr. Paget at the Thames police-court on Captain Barnes, of the ship Lockeley Hall, for, as alleged, assaulting a sailor on board that vessel by putting him in irons. The man, it seems, had been mutinous and refractory, and indeed his conduct had been such that, as the magistrate himself remarked, he 'was not entitled to anybody's sympathy.' It was urged in defence by the Captain that he had been compelled to put the man in irons to maintain discipline. Mr. Paget, however, although he admitted that the man had not been imprisoned 'out of malice,' held that his imprisonment was illegal, and accordingly sent the captain to prison for twenty one days. At a crowded meeting held at Liverpool on Monday under the auspices of the Mercantile Marine Association to express indignation at this sentence, a letter was read from Mr. McIver, M. P., in which that gentleman characterized the sentence as the most monstrous thing he had heard of for many a day, and a resolution was passed condemning the judgment of Mr. Paget as utterly unjust. A vote of sympathy with Captain Barnes was also passed, and the case, it was stated, had been brought under the consideration of the Home Secretary with the view to the release of the imprisoned officer. Here the matter rests for the moment, and there can be no doubt that the question at issue is one of the greatest importance to the mercantile marine."

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Granting that we are all more or less graced with a little humanity, why is it not exerted in behalf of those lying in that rambling mass of sheds, its very walls impregnated with disease, reeking with bugs and other vermin, and styled forsooth the *European General Hospital!* Every European from the highest to the lowest (some of the former from unforeseen circumstances have and may yet be inmates) should demand with all possible haste the removal of the patients, and the destruction of this disgraceful building.

An early monsoon is expected; think of the poor souls cooped up in this hole!

The doctors with their great skill, care, and unbounded patience do all that can be done. It now behoves the public of Bombay to step forward without further arguments wasted in controversy and urge the Committe of the Sailors' Home and Government to make a stroke in the right direction—and they will gain the lasting gratitude of those helpless ones, the inmates of the European General Hospital.

A LATE PATIENT.

May 24

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A TRAVELLER WITH RESPECT TO SACRED AND SECULAR MATTERS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was surprised and pained to read what I am compelled to call the somewhat disingenuous letter which appeared in your issue of the 22nd inst., under the above heading.

"Traveller" affects to make harmless remarks in passing, but no one who read his letter could doubt for a moment that he is a "permanent resident," or possibly a "permanent traveller" in the districts to which he alludes, and that his remarks were deliberately intended to do harm. He is very familiar with Nasik and Khandeish, but he only *hears* from Jubulpur! He expects an early monsoon and observes that it has been very hot here for the last six weeks. So it is quite evident that our friend "Traveller" feels quite at home, and that he need not have been in such a voracious hurry to tear that chicken to pieces and to drink his claret at a draught when he could, in a few minutes, or perhaps an hour, have obtained a comfortable dinner in his own house.

It may fairly be presumed that his description of this meal was quite as imaginary as his Jeremiad on the spiritual destitution and desolation of the regions round about!

The rev. gentleman, whom he so maliciously attacks with such seeming innocence, can well afford to smile at the accusations which have been put forward by this

PECULIAR TRAVELLER.

Khandeish, 23rd May.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanat ve, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Chalice" Brand double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency, and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, & Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY—CONSECRATION OF DR. MYLNE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE 1st of May is marked in the almanacs as the anniversary of more than one event. Seven years more than a century have now passed since the first birth-day of the greatest soldier who lies beneath the walls of each Metropolitan Cathedral, and six and twenty years since his namesake and godson, Arthur, Duke of Connaught, was born on the day on which the Iron Duke entered on his 82nd year. This year, indeed, in London we needed the sight of the Royal Standard over the public buildings to remind us that May had arrived, for April soon belied its fair commencement, and, sunshine giving place to snow, and snow to thunderstorms accompanied by cold showers, the month closed with a Sunday more like December than the eve of May day. But there is a largely increasing class of people everywhere by whom the day is *creta notanda* for neither of the reasons mentioned above, and it was more probably as the anniversary of Saints Philip and James that it was selected for the consecration of the Rev. Louis George Mylne, D.D., Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, as successor of the late Dr. Douglas in his see. Last week's papers will have told you how Keble College is making itself a name in England. That the only college which has been founded in Oxford for a century and a half should have been founded—not by the rationalistic or scientific and secular party which is supposed to be so strong in the English Universities—but in memory of one of the great men of the Oxford religious movement in the earlier part of the century, was in itself sufficient to attract to such a foundation the interest not merely of the countless admirers of the life or verse of Keble, but of many thoughtful people in all ranks of society, and the efforts of the conductors of Keble College to attain to "a high thinking" by "plain living" have been watched in many a household having a son at, or ready for, Oxford. The first recognition of their success, for successful they appear to have been, was in the choice made by the Marquis of Salisbury of one of their number to fill the vacant see of Bombay. The staff of Keble College, picked from among the best men in Oxford, have made considerable sacrifices in leaving their own colleges, and must have devoted every energy to making their new house what it has become. The speech of the Marquis of Salisbury at Keble College the other day showed plainly his consciousness of its valuable work in these days when "increasing wealth and luxury seem likely to eat away the very fibre of the nation," and in his conclusion that, if the people of England wanted real work, they must go to the old faith, we gain some clue to the motives which led him in making his choice of a successor to Bishop Douglas In fine, Mr. Mylne had proved his scholarship and character before he went to Keble, and as a tutor there he has proved his administrative capacity and his power of leading others. So much for his previous career.

Unlike the streams of eager hearers of a celebrated preacher on Sunday afternoons, the more marked in the deserted city streets, the few people who entered the Cathedral by twos and threes between the hours of 10 and 11 on Monday, May 1st, were almost unnoticed among the busy throng of passers through St. Paul's churchyard. Those who entered were of all classes of society, the friends of the Bishop elect armed with his card passing direct into the choir, others occupying chairs under the dome. Here a knot of fresh coloured beardless youths evidently come from Keble College, here a Trichinopoly locket or Indian bangles told of more than hearsay acquaintance with the scene of the Bishop's future labours; here stern ascetic features beneath protruding black bonnets, spoke of discipline prescribed and suffered, while in some instances the hands that were clasped in prayer were too plainly accustomed to the laborious self-imposed toils of sisterhood; here too were London and country parsons of the High Church party, and here we noticed the face of a Chaplain of the Bombay Establishment, who will have passed through Bombay on his way up-country before this report is in print. Ecclesiastical upholsterers have been at work in St. Paul's lately, and a kind of brown tapestry screen has been erected behind the Communion table, a few yards from the extreme end of the choir. The table itself now has a frontal of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, or rather yellow silk in an Italian pattern. Over it stands a white Latin Cross, and on it two massive candlesticks and two vases of somewhat poor flowers. On either side were ranged four chairs of brown embossed velvet, which might have come from Wardour Street, and in front by way of Archiepiscopal throne was a chair, which, allowing for the small carved mitre surmounting it would have been more in place in the hall at Lambeth Palace. At 11 the white-robed procession entered the choir; it included the Bishops of London, Winchester, Litchfield, Lincoln, (whose chaplain, his son, John Wordsworth, has been spoken of as likely to succeed Bishop Mullman at Calcutta) Oxford, and Ely, and was marshalled in the order laid down in the printed orders of the ceremonial distributed in the Cathedral. The Archbishop who wore a black soul cap, commenced the Communion Service, the epistle being read by the Bishop of Litchfield, who chose the longer version of the two portions given in the Consecration Service, situated doubtless by its appropriateness to the Bishop designate, going forth to Bombay, "not knowing the things which shall befall him there," and "moved by none of these things," nor "counting life dear unto himself." The Bishop of London having read the Gospel from St. John XXI.—15, and the Nicene Creed having been sweetly sung by the choir, the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. H. S. Holland, M. A., senior student of Christ Church (not the better known Holland of the Quebec Chapel). The preacher choosing for his text Ephesians IV.—4, 5, 6, "One body and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all," spoke for more than half an hour most eloquently of the call which had come to the new Bishop, whom he repeatedly addressed as "Brother," choosing him from among the close circle of Oxford friends in which the preacher was included. In some respects the Bishop was to be congratulated as going from England, where religion was involved in discussions, differences and wrangling, to a country where unity was more marked. He would be far away and yet near. It was evident to all hearers that ties of a more than ordinary college friendship were being sundered, and the preacher's words and tones were those of one who was feeling a separation, yet not begrudgingly. After the sermon the procession returned to the vestries, and the Bishop retiring presently reappeared in his Rochet—the underwhite robe and worn over a violet cassock, but without the Doctor of Divinity's scarlet hood, the congregation listening in the interval to the sweet strains of the first anthem—"How lovely are the messengers." At its close the presenting Bishops, Litchfield and London, led the Bishop designate before the Archbishop's throne, saying, "Most Reverend Father in God, we present unto you this godly and well learned man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop." Then the Archbishop ordered the Royal Mandate to be read by the Registrar, whose gown and wig contrasted strangely with the white robed figures around him on the steps. This done, the oath of due obedience to the Archbishop was administered, after which the latter in the solemn form laid down in the Prayer Book called upon the congregation to follow the Christian and Apostolic Faith and fall to prayer "before admitting and sending forth the person presented." The litany, with its special suffrage for the "Brother Elected" was then intoned by a minor canon, and at its close the Primate, in hearty-felt words prayed that the Bishop might be replenished with truth of doctrine and adorned with innocency of life, and then proceeded to the still more solemn and searching questions of the Consecration Service, in answer to which the Bishop avowed his persuasion that he was truly called to his office and his determination to teach *nothing* (the words in italics were strangely omitted by the Archbishop) as required of necessity to eternal salvation but what is contained in Holy Scripture, and finally promised to show himself gentle and merciful to poor and needy people and to all strangers destitute of help. Then in the second absence of the Bishop came the second anthem, and on his return the *Veni Creator* was sung most impressively by the choir, the congregation kneeling. Then one more prayer, the assistant Bishops standing in a semi-circle round the Primate, and at its close they pressed more closely together and the act of laying on of hands followed. Then delivering the Bible the Archbishop, evidently affected, charged his youthful colleague, "hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcasts, seek the lost, be so merciful—that you be not too remiss; so minister discipline that you forget not mercy." Thoughts naturally turned to the poor Whites and Eurasians of Bombay, and it was well to find that the offertory was for the Diocese of the new Bishop. Its amount we did not hear, but the Archbishop, who seemed specially able to take large silver alms dish during the long time of its collection, could only just place it when covered with alms bags on the Communion Table. He then said the prayer for the church militant, after which a pause occurred during which many of the congregation left before the administration of the Holy Communion, in solemnity the ceremony of consecration of a Bishop is unparalleled in the English church services, and a special feeling of sympathy attaches to an Indian or Colonial Bishop going forth to his new work "counting nothing dear unto himself." With young men, too, like Dr. Mylne the enthusiasm of college friendship has hardly cooled down, and he moreover appears to carry with him the hopes of a prominent party in the church; whether this will make him more acceptable to Bombay remains to be seen; at least he has the reputation of patience and moderation as well as of zeal. During the whole ceremony slanting beams of sunlight streamed through the clerestory windows, but through the opening from the east end of the choir to the south chapel an especial radiance seemed to centre upon the group in the sanctuary. The Bishop, who is about 33 years of age, graduated at Corpus College, Oxford in '66, in the first class in Lit. Hum. and at the time of his nomination was senior tutor in Keble College.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 20th May, 1876.

	Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching		43,190	0	0
Merchandise		1,85,280	0	0
Telegraph		423	0	0
Total Rs.		1,85,880	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1875.

	Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		44,497	0	0
Merchandise		1,80,607	0	0
Telegraph		484	0	0
Total Rs.		1,88,968	0	0
Increase Rs.		8,088	0	0

BOMBAY.

A FAIR.—To-morrow being the Parsee festival called Adargan Jeesan, a fair will be held in the evening at the Esplanade.

THE NEW CORONER.—Dr. Blaney, Sheriff of Bombay, has been sworn in to act as Coroner in the place of Dr. Hewlett, appointed acting Sanitary Commissioner

HARIYA STATION.—The Hariya station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, between Pardi and Bulsar, will be closed after the 6th June. An advertisement in another column gives full particulars.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Rama Amroota, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on two separate charges of theft of wearing apparel, belonging to two different parties, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE CASE OF STABBING AT THE ROYAL OAK TAVERN.—Michael Handilan was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with causing grievous hurt to Michael Shea on the night of the 21st instant, and was remanded to the 31st instant pending the recovery of the complainant who is laid up at the European General Hospital. The circumstances of this case appeared in our issue of yesterday.

PICK-POCKETS.—Two noted pick-pockets, named Mahomed Peeran and Vittoo Bhickajee, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, each to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, the former for stealing Re. 2 from the pocket of Nilkunt Keshow, and the latter for attempting to steal a purse containing Re. 15-13-10 from the pocket of Vishnoo Narayen.

FREE TRADE IN EXCELSIS.—On Sunday morning, at a meeting at a Methodist Episcopal Church in Bombay, the preacher, probably to arrest the attention of a sleeping congregation, alluded as follows to the frauds practised of late on the Bombay Customs:—"Brethren," said he, "let us thank God that no 'whiskey smuggling' or 'opium frauds' are allowable in the Custom House of Heaven." "That's a bad job, Dick," whispered an H. M. C. officer to his friend, "then they wont have as Preventive Officers there."

THE STAFF OF THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" AT VARIANCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Pearse M. Nixon, late manager of the *Indian Statesman*, accompanied by Mr. Jeffreson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained summonses against Mr. Sidney L. Blanchard, the proprietor, and Mr. Charles J. Ackrill, the chief reporter of the aforesaid daily journal, charging the former with defamation and the latter with an assault. Both summonses were made returnable on the 30th instant.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Mahomedan, named Shaik Ahmed Shaik Goolab, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Mooktee, woman. The above charge was instituted against the defendant upon the Coroner's verdict at the inquest held on view of the body of the deceased, Mooktee, woman, the circumstances of which appeared in our issue of last Monday. The Magistrate, after taking some evidence for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, adjourned the further hearing of the case.

FORGERY AND ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Hindoo clerk, named Vishnoo Bhasker, stands charged with committing forgery for the purpose of cheating on the 1st May, and also with cheating and deceiving and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of a sealed registered letter and a valuable security. The evidence of several witnesses was taken and the case for the prosecution was closed. The prisoner, on being formally warned by the Magistrate as is usual before committal, made a long and rambling statement which was taken down by His Worship, after which he was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A MASONIC PRESENTATION.—We take the following from this month's number of the *Standard*, a new Masonic periodical published at Bombay:—"In another column we publish an account of the regular quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. On that occasion a beautifully-executed life size portrait of M. W. Bro. Henry Morland the Grand Master, was presented to that brother as a token of his untiring zeal in the cause of Masonry; of the worthy way in which he fulfils the duties of the various high offices he holds, and of the great success which has attended his efforts to promote in India the great principles of our Order. We are sure that all will agree with us in saying that seldom was a tribute more deservedly earned; and we trust this recognition of a good Mason's worth will be an incentive to others to follow the example of so excellent a brother. The portrait represents our Right Worshipful brother in full Masonic dress; and it is with great pleasure that we announce that we have made arrangements with a well-known artist in Italy to reproduce it in lithography, and we shall present a copy of the same in the July number of the *Standard*."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. EUROPEAN.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning at the Boree Bunder on view of the body of a Portuguese, named Joaquin. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the s. s. European, now lying in this harbour, about 5 p. m. on the previous day deceased was engaged in discharging the cargo for which purpose he, (John Dias) and two other men were engaged at the afterhatch hoisting up some iron plates from the hold and lowering them into boats alongside, while so doing three iron plates in a sling of the aggregate weight of 6 cwt. were hoisted when in the act of bearing the iron plates over the ship's rail the pin of the gin gave way and the sheave and chain fell on the deck. The sheave struck the deceased on the head and on the abdomen, wounding him severely and knocking him down. He bled profusely from the wound and was rendered insensible and remained so for half an hour when he died. A doctor was sent for to attend the deceased, but before he could come the man was dead. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the giving way of the pin of a gin, causing the iron sheave to fall upon the deceased."

A NEW MASONIC PERIODICAL.—With the rapid progress of Freemasonry in Bombay, where no less than a dozen Craft Lodges are regularly at work, the want of a good Masonic journal has been often felt and acknowledged. The *Masonic Record*, for a long period conducted by Mr. Geo. Bease, under the patronage of the District Grand Lodge and Lodges under the English Constitution, met the want to a certain extent as a record of Masonic intelligence and the proceedings of the bodies working under the two Constitutions, but it lacked the talent and ability which alone could have raised it to the rank of similar publications in England and America. Latterly, the removal of the *Record* to Jubbulpore, where it continues to be printed, made the interval between its more remote than ever. Under these circumstances, the publication in Bombay of the *Standard*, the first two numbers of which are before us, has been welcomed by Freemasons generally. It is a creditable production in more respects than one. The printing is excellent, and the contents, while they embrace a great variety of Masonic information, show, in the clearness of its arrangement and in the discrimination of their selection, that they are manipulated by able and experienced hands. The opening numbers thus far seem to redeem the promise held out in the prospectus, which said that the *Standard* would be published "under the immediate superintendence and with the assistance of fifteen of long Masonic experience and high position in the Craft." We might mention that it is published under the patronage and with the authority of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India as well as the District Grand Master of Bombay and its territories. We wish it all the success it seems to deserve.

SLEEPING IN A STORM AT SEA.—The weather at Poonundhur has been very pleasant of late. There are very high winds there at night and people feel as if they were sleeping in a storm at sea, but only with this difference that they are not tossed about with the tempest. It is very pleasant to find that she storm is all outside, and the advantages of a good house are fully realised in such circumstances. Many of the visitors have left. Colonel Twynam left in the end of last week and the Rev. Mr. Beaumont and party leave the hill to-day (May 22nd).—*Deccan Herald.*

MEETING AT POONA.—The Honorary Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha has called a meeting, on Monday next, of all the principal inhabitants, European and native, of the city of Poona, to consider the steps that should be taken to present an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India. The meeting has been called at the request of a large number of the Sirdars of the Deccan, and we trust that the invitation will be warmly responded to. The capital of the Deccan should come out strong and show its true loyalty on such an occassion.—*Id.*

THE FORT THEATRE.

THE company performing at the little Fort Theatre introduced a novelty last evening, in the shape of a regular London Music Hall programme, in lieu of the burlesque representations they have usually given. There was a good audience, and the experiment appeared quite successful. Certainly a very pleasant evening's amusement was afforded. Several of the songs were well sung, and the dancing was very good indeed.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE KASHGAR.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain Jacob Roach, of the ship Knight Companion, and Mr. C. Mathews, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H. M.'s Dockyard, reassembled yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British barque Kashgar, laden with coals from Newcastle, Australia, burnt at sea on the 6th May, fourteen miles off Goa while on her passage to this port.

Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the barque Kashgar.

The Court resolved to take the evidence of the carpenter of

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. LOWE'S SPEECH AT RETFORD.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 2.

Mr. C. Lewis called attention to Mr. Lowe's Retford speech by moving for a copy of the Privy Councillors' Oath, and of the dates at which Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Lowe had been sworn of the Privy Council. It was especially with the view of arraigning Mr. Lowe's statement that two Prime Ministers had refused to bring in a Royal Titles Bill; and if this statement were true, at least two Prime Ministers must have broken their oath "to keep secret the Queen's counsel." But he complained, also, of the insulting language in which Mr. Lowe spoke of the Conservative Party.

Mr. Lowe—The hon. and learned member for Londonderry has evidently got a "vocation in life." His vocation is that of interrogation. (Laughter.) Like Rob Roy, however, the hon. and learned member may be said to live too late. He ought to have lived in the glorious times when interrogation was seconded by certain physical appliances which made it very difficult to refuse to answer anything that might be asked. (Laughter.) There is a mixture of questioning and threatening and preaching in the hon. and learned member's speech which irresistibly takes my mind back to the glorious days of the Inquisition, and makes me feel how dreadful it would be if I had the hon. and learned member to cross-examine me with a lever in his hand ready to crush my bones if I did not answer his questions. (Laughter.) But I have the great relief of knowing that the hon. and learned member does not really possess the power of extracting information, and that I am not bound to answer his questions. He asks for something to be done which I think the House on a moment's reflection will see ought not to be done at all. If I had committed a breach of the rules of the House, or if I had said something in my place which the hon. and learned member disapproved, nothing would have been more natural than that he should call attention to it, but that is not what my hon. friend does. If hon. members follow his leadership—which I don't think they will do—they will find themselves in this embarrassing position, that whenever there is a convivial or political meeting in the country, whether attended by a member of Parliament or not, at which certain things are said which may not be altogether to the hon. and learned member's liking they will be obliged to take notice of it, for it is to be observed, I am not called upon for explanations either as a member of Parliament or a Privy Councillor, but simply as a sponster. (Laughter.) The hon. and learned member certainly presents his case in a ludicrous aspect; but there is a serious side to it. Is the House of Commons prepared to take up the line of business which the hon. and learned gentleman has marked out? We all of us attend a great many political and other meetings in the country, and there are a great many which we do not attend, where the language used is perhaps not always strictly conventional, and where I confess I should not like to see it so. Is the House of Commons prepared to lay down a rule that it is competent for any member to come here, with a newspaper report in his hand, and say, Mr. So-and-So—who may be an honest bargee or a member of Parliament—has used such and such language, and is that member then to be called-to ask explanations on the subject provided he puts himself in order by moving for some information which may be got out of an Act of Parliament or an old almanac? (Laughter.) Is that a course which the House of Commons is prepared to sanction? Is the House of going to undertake a kind of general censorship and punish freedom of speech exercised by orators in the country? What is it really asked to do is to constitute itself a tribunal of eloquence or good taste with respect to what people may choose to say in the country. (Hear, hear.) I say no step could be taken which would more injure the dignity of the House than such a step as that. (Hear.) Nothing could be more contrary to the purposes for which hon. members were elected. If the House of Commons is to indulge in the luxury of lecturing and abusing persons who make speeches in the country, it may be expected that persons in the country will indulge themselves in the luxury of abusing the House of Commons, and you would be engaged in a competition in which you would be sure to come off worst. Therefore I hold it to be the duty of every man who loves freedom of discussion, and who wishes to keep up as high as possibly can the character of the House of Commons, to set his face against proposals of this kind; and in pursuance of that conviction I shall answer none of the questions of the hon. and learned member. (Cheers from the Opposition and ironical cheers from the Government benches.) I shall leave him to be content with his own answers to his own questions. I entirely deny any right on the part of any member in this House on a sham motion to call me to account for anything I say at a meeting in the country unless I infringe the privileges of this House or make a personal attack on any hon. member. Don't let us drag down the House of Commons or bring it into collision with every assembly in the country which may hold language, or express opinions contrary to the wishes and feelings of a majority of hon. members. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli—I regret that this motion has been brought before the House, but I regret still more the speech in which it has been met by the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) He has given us a picture of what will occur at our usual provincial political meetings, and he has very truly said—what every one must feel—that nothing would be more unwise or more unnecessary than that expressions used on these political occasions which may offend a Party, which may be deficient in taste and even in truth, should be called in question, and subject to the criticism of the House of Commons. The dinner which the right hon. gentleman attended, and which has given rise to this motion, was, however, in my opinion, rather distinguished from the common order of these provincial and political gatherings. However we may indulge in what is styled the rough-and-ready expression of our opinions, whatever they may be, and whether Conservative or Liberal,—however we may exceed the limits of propriety, of gentlemanlike feeling or taste,—it has not been the practice in this country to seize that occasion to make comments on the conduct of the Sovereign. (Loud cheers.) And the right hon. gentleman must have felt during the whole time while he was attempting to vindicate that freedom of speech necessary at the meetings of Englishmen that it was not the boisterous festivity of the East Retford assembly that led to these painful inquiries, but that it was the circumstance that the politician—and a politician of a distinguished character, who had held high and responsible office (hear, hear)—while the country was interested in the discussion of a great public question, should have taken the opportunity of making statements which were monstrous if they were true (cheers), but which if they were not true must be described by an epithet I cannot find in my vocabulary. (Great cheering.) Did the right hon. gentleman or did he not—not merely intimate, not insinuate, but I say broadly state to the people of this country that the Royal Titles measure was introduced to the notice of Parliment by the unconstitutional and personal influence of the Sovereign? (Cheers and some counter cheers.) Did he not take that occasion to hold up to, I will say public infamy, the Chief Minister, asserting, under circumstances detailed by the right hon. gentleman with minuteness, that after that Gracious Sovereign had been balked and baffled in her appeals to previous Ministers she had found a pliant and a servile instrument who was now ready to do her will? (Some Opposition cheers.) I believe I have stated the case fairly, as the hon. gentleman opposite acknowledges by his cheers. Let us calmly examine the facts. There were two Chief Ministers whom the Sovereign had appointed to carry a measure similar to the Royal Titles Bill, and with that object at least, and who had refused to undertake an office which they believed was dangerous to the State and to the honour of the Crown. That statement, made by a Privy Councillor (cheers) and by one who had been a Cabinet Minister, naturally affected, and does affect at this moment, the opinion and feeling of the country. Was it true? If the statement were true, it ought not to have been made. (Cheers.) That, however, is a part of the case on which I will not dwell. That must be obvious to every hon. gentleman, and it has been touched upon sufficiently. I confine myself on the present occasion to asking. Is it true? Who were these two preceding Ministers. The right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich was naturally one who was immediately in the public mind (hear, hear), and all of us admiring, and a large portion of the country placing their trust and confidence in him, must have been immensely influenced by the conviction that he had given his advice to Her Majesty and had refused his sanction to the introduction of such a measure. The member for the University of London served office under the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich, in more than one post, and post ultimately of extreme importance and such as naturally would entitle him to the confidence of the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich, and therefore giving an additional plausibility to any statement he made which might depend upon the degree of confidence subsisting between him and the member for Greenwich. The latter right hon. gentleman took occasion, in a most precise, and I will say almost solemn, letter, at once to meet that statement. (Cheers.) Observe, in comparison with the conduct of the member for Greenwich, the view of the situation just taken by the member for the University of London. This is, it seems a rude, boisterous meeting, according to the custom of rough-and-ready Englishmen, in an obscure corner—I hardly remember the name of the place, and I really forget the name of the society which assembled. (A laugh.) It was nothing more than what happens every day in England. We were pursuing the most insignificant of objects, and it was absurd that the House of Commons should condescend to be aware of their existence. (A laugh.) But that was not the feeling of the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich, one of the leading members of this House, and one exercising a just and great influence on the opinions of his countrymen. The right hon. gentleman felt it to be an occasion on which the duty required that he should at once meet it in a manner the most precise and the most solemn, and be told the country that it was false. (Hear.) How about the other Ministers? There is another Minister to whom this might apply. I am myself not in the category, because I do not suppose being so servile at the present moment, that I was much bolder on a former occasion. (Laughter and cheers.) But we come now to the position of the late Earl of Derby, unfortunately no longer among us. (Hear, hear.) I lived with him, so far as political circumstances are concerned, in as much intimacy as probably ever existed between two public men. (Cheers.) I believe I shared his confidence entirely, and it so happens that at the period to which the right hon. gentleman refers, when at least the circumstances to which he refers, would naturally have occurred—the change of the Government in India, and the transference of India from the Company to the Crown—I was in hourly communication with Lord Derby, because at that time the new India Bill was prepared by Lord Ellenborough. He was its author, and was believed by all England to be the man most capable of such a task, though the Bill was not successful. From technical reasons it had become necessary that the Bill should be introduced into the House of Commons instead of in the House of Lords, as was originally intended. As I was then the leader of the House of Commons, I was naturally called upon to undertake the task, and I was with Lord Derby every day and every hour in preparing for the fulfilment of that great duty. I frequently discussed with him and Lord Ellenborough the subject whether the Crown should, under these circumstances, take a new title in India, and there were reasons of State which rendered it most expedient, on the whole, that this question should be postponed. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, I was so acquainted with these affairs that I was—which is the fact—and I am myself personally responsible for the Royal Proclamation issued at that time, and for that particular description of the Queen's title, there being no formal satisfactory title like those which have been quoted more than once in our debates. (Hear.) I think, therefore, I am justified in saying that I express a most profound conviction, judging from my intimacy with Lord Derby and my recollection of all the circumstances of the time, in stating that no proposition of the kind was ever made to Lord Derby. (Cheers.) Well, there remain two other Ministers whose confidence I did not share, and respecting whom, personally, I cannot speak. There is the venerable Lord Russell, and Lord Palmerston, whom we all recollect with regard and honour. Now, this matter having agitated the country, and having been brought before the attention of Parliament, it is most unwise that it should be left in doubt, or that there should be any hesitation in the public mind, because otherwise these calumnies crop up again (loud cheers), and these reckless speakers are again in time a source of authenticity for statements which have not been authoritatively denied and destroyed. (Cheers.) Sir, I speak with the greatest difficulty at this moment, and I can only speak with the indulgence of the House. I have the authority of Her Majesty to make a statement on her part, but at the same time, as I have felt it my duty to place before Her Majesty the fact that it is not according to the rules of the House that the name of the Sovereign can be introduced into debate without the permission of the House—(cheers)—it therefore rests with the House whether I shall go on. If the House desires it, I shall do so. [An hon. member: "Order," followed by cheers, amid which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.]

The Speaker.—As the House is aware, one of the rules of the House is this—that the introduction of the Queen's name into debate, with a view to influence the decision of the House, would certainly be out of order. At the same time, if the statement of the right hon. gentleman is of an effect not to influence the judgment of the House, I am not prepared to say that with the indulgence of the House, he cannot introduce the name of the Sovereign. (Hear. hear.)

Mr. Disraeli.—There is hardly a question before the House, and the statement I have to make is not to influence opinion. It is merely this statement on the part of Her Majesty, that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that was made—(loud cheers)—that proposals, such as were described in the Retford speech, were ever made to any Minister at any time. (Renewed cheering.) Sir, the whole thing is utterly unfounded—merely that sort of calumnious gossip which, unfortunately, I suppose, must always prevail, to which one certainly did not suppose would come from the mouth of a Privy Councillor, and one of Her Majesty's late Cabinet Ministers. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Reed said that in the then state of the front Bench below him (a laugh), he would only venture to make one or two observations. He had listened attentively to the debate, and with great pain to the last words of the Prime Minister. Not sharing the advanced tendencies of the Party opposite (a laugh), he recoiled from the exhibition they had just witnessed. He deeply regretted that the name of the Sovereign had been introduced, and all the more that it had been in a debate which partook of the character of a personal attack upon a distinguished member of the House. He did not justify the language used by the right hon. gentleman (Retford. (Hear, hear.) Imputations ought not, in his opinion, to be thrown upon the character or motives of a Minister of the Crown, and least of all upon the Prime Minister, who was the first man in the land. He desired to point out that there were one or two radical errors in the speeches of the hon. member for Londonderry and of the First Minister. They seemed to overthrow altogether the fact that the right hon. gentleman the member for the University had entirely disclaimed speaking with any sort of authority ("Oh!"); and that being so, his speech was at once lowered from the level to which the speech of the Prime Minister tended to raise it. The right hon. gentleman claimed no authority for his statement. (Cries of "Oh!" and "Conviction.") The right hon. gentleman, no doubt, said he spoke from conviction, but he said that his conviction was based on no authoritative communication. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh.") Now what had the Prime Minister done? He had stated that the subject of the Queen's title in reference to India had been elaborately discussed between the late Lord Derby and himself. The subject had therefore been discussed by one Prime Minister at any rate ("Oh.") and with a future Prime Minister, and could they not imagine such a matter getting about and readily taking a mistaken form? The motion was based upon the erroneous assumption that such an important matter would be decided by a Prime Minister on his own authority. Surely that was a radical error. It would, beyond doubt, be brought before the Cabinet and discussed there, and might not confidential communications of that nature get further in the course of years? He could only, in conclusion, express his regret that this personal matter had been brought forward. It was one which did not tend to raise the character or promote the business of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lewis congratulated the right hon. gentleman upon the support he had received from his own side of the House. If the right hon. gentleman supposed that he (Mr. Lewis) was disappointed or surprised by the course he had taken, he was entirely mistaken. He had never believed for a moment that the motion, or any number of motions, or his speech or any number of speeches, would have enabled the right hon. gentleman to explain the statement he made at Retford. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, did not suppose that his motion would have had the effect of removing from the public mind the impression which the right hon. gentleman there intended to convey, or which, at all events, had been conveyed. He was quite satisfied with the discussion which had proved most conclusively that the right hon. gentleman could not or would not explain or deny the speech he had made, and that there was not a word of truth in the statement which had been attributed to him. It had further proved most conclusively that the right hon. gentleman had not a word to offer in his defence for the grave speech he made, and which induced the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich his chief to write a letter to a Sunday newspaper, denying, upon his own authority, the imputation which had been so made. He begged leave to withdraw the motion, being satisfied that they had ground to powder all the suggestions which had been made at the other side of the House, and throughout the country, in reference to the Royal Titles Bill. (Hear, hear.)

On the Speaker putting the question, a division was called for, and the House having been cleared for the purpose, the question was again put from the chair. Here a difficulty arose in finding two hon. members willing to tell the votes against the motion. After a slight pause the Speaker named two gentlemen who intimated their willingness to act, and the House divided, the numbers being—

Ayes	91
Noes	37
Majority for the motion	54

The announcement of the numbers was received with slight cheering.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 4.

MR. LOWE'S APOLOGY.

Mr. Lowe.—May I ask the permission of the House to make a short personal statement? (Hear, hear.) I was on Tuesday evening precluded by the strict rules of the House from saying anything with respect to the communication from Her Majesty which was then made to the House. At the same time I feel little doubt that, had I asked the House for their indulgence, it would have been granted to me. (Hear, hear.) I thought on the whole, being entirely unprepared for any such statement, that it would be more respectful to Her Majesty, and that I should be more likely to conduct myself with due propriety in the matter, if I took 48 hours to consider in what manner I should deal with so very new and unexpected an event. (Hear, hear.) I have employed that time in consideration, and I humbly request the House to listen to me while I tell them the little I have to say upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) The statement I made at Retford, and which has been made the subject of Her Majesty's communication, I believed to be true at the time I made it; but, although I believed it to be true, I must frankly acknowledge that I ought not to have made the statement. (Cheers.) I acknowledge that it was wrong to have made it; and it was wrong because no one has a right—and no one, looking at the matter calmly and dispassionately, feels this more strongly than I do—to drag the name of the Sovereign, even indirectly, into our disputes in this House. (Cheers.) I sincerely regret that I did not remember that in the whole of the Queen's dominions Her Majesty is, by reason of Her sovereign dignity, the only person upon whom is imposed the disability of not being able to say anything in personal defence. (Hear.) That alone, if there was no other reason, ought to have closed my mouth, and I hope the House will consider my acknowledgment both full and ample. (Cheers.) But, Sir, that is not all. After the communication which Her Majesty has been pleased to make I cannot doubt for a moment that I was entirely mistaken in what I asserted (cheers); and nothing remains for me except to express my most sincere and extreme regret, as one who is wholly and heartily a dutiful and loyal subject of her Majesty, that by my fault—a fault that I admit—I have caused Her Majesty to have been put to what she will have felt the disagreeable necessity of making a communication on such a subject to the House—a necessity that ought never to have been imposed upon her. (Cheers.) I most sincerely regret that I was the means of fixing this necessity upon Her Majesty. I cannot doubt that I was entirely mistaken. I retract everything that I said, and, if such a thing be proper from a subject to his Sovereign, I humbly offer my most sincere apologies to Her Majesty for the error that I have committed. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lewis said it would ill become him to say more than that he was exceedingly delighted to hear the statement that had just been made. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) His only object in writing to right hon. gentleman previously to Tuesday last (cries of "Order!") was to prevent the necessity of bringing the matter before the House.

The subject then dropped.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, Lecturer on Medicine to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression is in favour of some of the worthless imitations of Moller's Cod Liver Oil, in a very large number of cases, has only served to confirm the opinion that I expressed nearly ten years ago in a certificate which I then gave, viz., that it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, that it can be readily taken by delicate persons and children, whom other forms of oil are refuse; owing to their unpalatableness, and that it is consequently, a valuable remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, and of many other affections accompanied by debility and wasting." Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint, and pint Bottles. London depot, 231 Oxford street, W. C.

THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

(From The "Times" American Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

THE United States Government is about to put into operation the first step towards resumption by process of law. The President having approved the "Subsidiary Silver Bill," the Secretary of the Treasury is about to put it into operation. By this Bill the Secretary is directed to issue silver coins in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption or whenever it may be presented for redemption. This process the Secretary may, at his discretion, continue until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed. The new silver coins are of the denominations of 10, 20, 25, and 50 cents, and they are to supersede paper of like denominations, excepting that the 20-cent coin is new. This substitution will amount to about dlrs.40,000,000, and when it is carried into successful operation we shall be that far on the road of practical resumption. For a good-while past the Secretary has been having silver coined for this purpose, being authorized to do so under the resumption law of last Congress, which permitted him to sell 5 per cent. bonds to get the money to buy the bullion. The silver coin, of which the stock is now dlrs.20,000,000, is being sent from the mints to the sub-treasuries in all the large cities. The process of securing this substitution is very simple. Heretofore the Treasury has printed the fractional paper currency. All the banks, saving funds, and other financial institutions of the country have been for years accustomed to make requisitions on the Treasury for fractional currency in such amounts as were necessary to supply their customers. In the same way all the mutilated and defaced currency coming into these institutions is sent to the Treasury for redemption. The Treasury, after the Secretary issues the order putting the law into execution (which will be when he thinks he has a sufficient supply of silver coin on hand), will begin sending out these coins on requisitions from the banks, instead of paper. This will gradually put the silver into circulation, while at the same time the redeeming process above described will gradually, withdraw the paper. The exchange will be conducted by the same system on which the Treasury has for years dealt with the banks, warrants being sent to those institutions upon which they procure the coins from the different sub-treasuries. Whether the silver coins can be kept in circulation afterwards is doubted by some, but their value is such that it will not be profitable to export them to Europe, and they will probably remain in the country. After the new system comes into operation a few weeks will suffice to test its efficiency. The Government will certainly do everything possible to make the exchange successful and permanent.

Another effectual means of practical resumption is now in quiet operation. There is a steady decrease in the amount of paper afloat through the substitution of greenbacks at the Treasury for the bonds deposited there by the banks to secure circulation. This is done voluntarily by the banks, owing to the light demand for money, yet the Inflationists still in some quarters declare there is not enough paper money to conduct the business of the country. If the withdrawal continues at its present rate it will become a most important factor in solving our financial problem. For every dlrs. 1,000 United States Bonds deposited at the Treasury a bank is given dlrs. 900 of its circulation; and by the resumption Act of the last Congress a bank can replace the dlrs. 1,000 bond with dlrs. 900 greenbacks at will. It is this provision that the banks are taking advantage of, and thus working a voluntary contraction. Heretofore the National Bank circulation outstanding has about equalled the greenbacks, but the latter is decreasing through these Treasury deposits, millions of greenbacks being also locked up in the bank vaults as "reserves." There are thus many more bank notes than greenbacks afloat. During the past two weeks bonds amounting to nearly four millions were withdrawn from the Treasury by the banks, greenbacks being substituted as the Treasury deposit in lieu of these bonds. This is practically a contraction of the currency by nearly four millions, and if continued will amount to eight millions a month. The process is now going on at a greater rate than formerly, but, during the past year, the contraction from this source has amounted to dlrs. 25, 000,000. The United States will thus in two ways soon be making steady progress in practical resumption.

We are also getting down to an honest level in our business affairs, that is if failures are any indication of it. The houses that became bankrupt in 1873 and 1874, but by strong efforts have postponed the day of reckoning, are now succumbing. With a less volume of business we are now having more failures than ever. Last year our failures aggregated dlrs. 201,030,000, this year in the first quarter they were over 64½ million. The figures are larger for this year's first quarter than for any similar period since 1857. This may be regarded as a disease, but, in reality, it is a cure. We are working down to a sound basis, by severe efforts it is true, but nevertheless successfully. We strongly convinced the country that these things are necessary that no inflationist progress need be now feared. The vast majority of the people feel the necessity of Resumption, and they are increasing in numbers every day.

THE AVERAGE OF BEAUTY.

(World.)

THE slight alteration in a verse of Goethe's "Faust" will naturally occur to anybody who, standing by that gate where the famous thermometer registers the Park temperature, glances along the roofs of the carriages glittering in the sunshine as they pass down into the hollow and up the following slope. Round and round in ceaseless flow, stayed only for a few seconds by the extended signal-arm of a mounted policeman at a "level-crossing"—the monotonous march past of Fashion carries by all the various forces, the heavy breaching batteries, the light field-guns, the skirmishers, and Uhlans of the host. Extended in a straight line, the carriages in sight at one time only would reach four miles; and, allowing for delays, each vehicle will pass a given spot, once up and once down, in about forty minutes. Beginning with the family coach (it is really a coach, though called a brougham), let us count till we see a face which, if only for a moment, attracts the eye. Two, four, ten, eighteen, twenty-five, thirty-two carriages have rolled on, and in all that number two countenances only removed, by some excellence of a single feature or expression, from absolute plainness. Counting one thousand carriages, and criticising each fair occupant, this is about the average of tolerably good-looking women. At the lowest estimate there are two ladies in each conveyance, then 32 into 1,000, and a short calculation will show that there are just 62 moderately pretty to 4,000. Where is a selection one in 100 could be 26 in 4,000, which gives a ratio of about one in thirty-one. The faces and forms which in society would be admitted to be really handsome go past at the rate of one in 90 carriages, i. e., out of 180 there is but one thoroughly beautiful. In three thousand carriages with 2,000 occupants three are about eleven lovely women who must be observed, and cannot be left unnoticed. And amongst those eleven there is one—perhaps there are two, certainly not more—distinguished by pre-eminent beauty, of face and shape—perfect in mind. These proportions are so small as to read like a libel upon the sex; but, like other figures, they are deceptive as will appear upon a moment's analysis. The proportion is really very much larger. For to be fair to those with pretensions to be pretty, it is clear all aged and most middle-aged women must be deducted; also a portion of the very young and undeveloped. Out of the thirty-one—to take the fairly good-looking first—there are at least fifteen aged or middle aged who, without any disparagement, must for this personal purpose be put aside. In the remaining sixteen there are fully six who have not yet reached womanhood, whose chance of expanding into more or less perfect flowers is not yet exhausted. Ten remain, and of them one is really fair. The same analysis shows that the eleven undeniable belles must be selected from 200 instead of 2,000; say about one in twenty. Now this is really a very high average. Compare the possession of beauty with that of some special faculty or talent, as singing. Looking round the circle of one's acquaintance, is it possible to say that out of ten ladies there is one who can utter really good and rich notes; still less possible to say that in twenty there is one who can compare with the opera singers. Painting again; hundreds can paint, as hundreds can play the piano; the proportion who exhibit traces of genius in either accomplishment is very, very limited. The one who excels must be chosen from seventy or eighty competitors. . . . .

But beauty is not confined to the upper, or, to speak more correctly, the fortunate classes of society. There, however, it is more immediately apparent, because brought out prominently and surrounded with every accessory. If a woman moving in good society is endowed with the jewel of beauty, that jewel is well polished and placed in an attractive setting. It is not every eye that can detect a gem when it lies in the mud of the streets. The eye, it was well said, sees what it comes prepared to see, and passes over even obvious things which it is not looking for. Those who will take the trouble to watch for it may find real beauty even upon hard, prosaic London Bridge. One of the most beautiful women the writer ever saw was crossing that bridge, but would have been passed unnoticed had it not been for her foot. Her face was turned away, and she was barely clothed decently; she was talking to a drunken sailor and two other men riding in a cab. Her feet were naked—it was just after some snow had melted—and bitterly cold must the half-frozen slush and granite have been to the touch. Yet, except where splashed with mud, her feet were white, and shaped as those of an antique statue. She had masses of curling chestnut hair, chiselled features, and that rich glow of the skin without which the finest face is half dead. There was no cosmetic there, no Madame Rachel's art. Poor girl, she was doubtless honest and virtuous, else her shoulders would have been speedily clothed with velvet, scarlet, and fine linen; for this mighty city is so cruel to the penniless beauty as old Rome to the strong man whose grace and grandeur of frame only recommended him to the sanguinary arena. Even in Fleet-street and Cornhill and similar places, where gold, "hard and yellow, bright and cold," is the one animating impulse of the thronging crowds, now and then a form will come noiselessly out of some back court or gloomy alley and mingle with the current, a form of womanly beauty walking as only a well-shaped woman can. The miserable wretches at the corners of the streets, who offer lights and oranges and similar things which no one ever seems to buy, shrivelled up in their scanty shawls, have sometimes indications proving that Nature intended them to be lovely, but circumstances intervened. There are fine eyes and pouting lips in the very gutter; when the terrible misery and privation undergone by the poor women of the metropolis are considered, it is wonderful how many still retain a trace of beauty.

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CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras Railway.
Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andheree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjab and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great South of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhatee Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Bahattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.:
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Lanakins along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Jewel Finder and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fare. Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fare for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour
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